



# In Sind, Landowners and Peasants Unite Against Zia's Rule

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

HALA, Pakistan — In the blistering hot back country of turbulent Sind province, the spirit of resistance to the martial-law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seems to be as tough and hardy as desert cactus.

Only a few miles north of Hala, the worst outbreak of violence since protests against General Zia began in mid-August occurred last week when government troops opened fire on demonstrators blocking the main highway.

The government acknowledged eight dead, including a Pakistani Army officer and seven civilians. Privately, however, one official said that the death toll was at least 18, and opposition sources put the numbers at 40.

Rural Sind has been basically unchanged for centuries, with wealthy land-owning families exerting semi-feudal authority over the peasants who work their fields. Now, landlords and peasants have united against military rule.

Government officials say that the landlords, resentful of martial-law intrusions into their traditional powers, have financed the protest activities initiated by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of nine banned political parties.

It has been the small towns, not Karachi, the provincial capital, that have provided the impetus for the demonstrations, and the protests have surprised many people with their intensity and duration.

In Hala, about 100 miles (162 kilometers) northeast of Karachi, the black, red and green flag of the banned Pakistan Peoples' Party, the main force behind the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, flies from stores and homes in defiance of military orders.

A boycott of local elections was a complete success. There were no candidates at all for the 20 seats on the town committee.

Schools have been closed, weekly demonstrations are held despite a ban and the people of Hala are preparing to withhold their taxes as another gesture of defiance.

The protest erupted in Hala, as did others elsewhere

in the province, after General Zia announced that martial law would continue for 18 months until national elections are scheduled under new rules laid down by the general.

Some government officials, who seemed reluctant to discuss the weeks of confrontations, contend that the province is peaceful, with only isolated protests. But whatever tranquility there is has its price.

Armed members of the Frontier Constabulary — all Pathans from the far north of Pakistan — had been sent down to enforce martial law. Often, in a show of contempt, the people of Hala turned their backs on the Pathans.

The local police, who have shown sympathy with the protest, are no longer armed with rifles or revolvers but carry only steel-tipped bamboo canes.

The prime mover behind the resistance to martial law in Hala appears to be Mohammed Amin Fahim Makhdoom, 44, the eldest son of a wealthy land-owning family whose roots in Sind go back 600 years.

In a darkened room inside a high-walled compound, Mr. Makhdoom said quietly, "The agitation is going very well and it's going to be successful."

A former close associate of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed, Mr. Makhdoom has a younger brother who has been in prison four times for breaking military law forbidding political activity. "We pay the army to guard the country, not to control us," Mr. Makhdoom said.

A shopkeeper in Hala, Mohammed Yusif, spoke with more outrage. "We are in prison," he declared in a near shout. "Zia is a very cruel man."

Across the Indus River in Dadu, where General Zia's motorcade was stoned on a recent visit, the army was much in evidence. Truckloads of troops patrolled the dirt street, automatic weapons at the ready although there was no sign of trouble.

Opponents of the regime said about 1,000 prisoners arrested for political activity were confined at the jail just outside Dadu.

The crackdown did not seem to have broken the spirit of resistance, however. A medical student who asked to be identified only as Zulfikar said: "The protests are not over. They are increasing day by day."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### British Labor Party Drops EC Plank

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — Britain's Labor Party, blaming itself for its June election trouncing, voted Monday to drop its insistence on withdrawal from the European Community, a key plank in its platform.

The move was an early victory for the party's new leader, Neil Kinnock, who was elected Sunday as what some commentators called Labor's "last hope" of revival.

The conference also voted to uphold the expulsion of five leaders of a pro-Marxist pressure group called the Militant Tendency. "The idea of Marxism is still very strong within the Labor Party and we will fight this decision," said Peter Taaffe, head of the editorial board of the group's newspaper.

### Explosives Found in Ulster Prison

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (AP) — Security forces found explosives hidden in a top-security prison near Londonderry on Monday after guards staged a two-hour protest over the escape of 38 Irish Republican Army guerrillas in Belfast, a government spokesman said.

A spokesman for Britain's Northern Ireland Office said four ounces (113 grams) of gelignite, a commercial blasting explosive, was found in a cellblock of Magilligan Prison. Security forces said the explosives could have caused heavy damage to the prison, which houses 430 inmates, including many convicted terrorists.

Earlier, guards at Magilligan staged a sit-in to draw attention to their allegations of lax security and staff cutbacks. They said they feared a repeat of the Sept. 25 breakout at the Maze prison in Belfast, in which the 38 guerrillas shot their way to freedom, killing one guard and wounding six. Nineteen escapees were still at large Monday night.

### China Says U.K. Warns on Hong Kong

BEIJING (AP) — The Chinese news agency Monday accused a British official of threatening "turbulence" in Hong Kong if talks on the colony's future are unsuccessful.

It said that in a news conference in Hong Kong last Wednesday, Richard Luce, Britain's minister for the colony's affairs, "made a threat" by saying that if the Chinese-British talks failed to find a successful solution, "there will be turbulence, there will be buffeting."

China has said it intends to reassert its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, when Britain's lease on the New Territories, more than 90 percent of the colony's land area, expires. Britain and China have been holding talks on how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The next round of talks is scheduled for Oct. 19-20 in Beijing.

### U.S. High Court Backs Anti-Gun Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court left intact on Monday rulings that citizens have no constitutional right to keep a handgun in the home, pleasing gun-control advocates and possibly opening the way for more local gun laws in the United States.

The justices, without comment, rejected challenges to a Morton Grove, Illinois, ordinance outlawing the possession of handguns. A federal trial judge, later supported by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ruled that the ban on "any handgun unless the same has been rendered permanently inoperative" does not violate the Constitution.

The original decision relied heavily on a 1939 Supreme Court ruling interpreted as meaning that the Second Amendment right to "keep and bear arms" extends only to those weapons a militia might need.

The appeals court said it did not have to reach that conclusion, however, because the amendment is not a limitation on the powers of state or local governments — only on Congress.

### Pilots Predict Continental Will Close

HOUSTON (UPI) — Striking members of the Air Line Pilots Association said Monday that Continental Airlines, which has severely curtailed its domestic schedule, probably would not be flying much longer.

A spokesman for the pilots, Gary Thomas, said Continental would run afoul of regulations restricting pilots to 30 hours in the air per week. The airline suspended domestic flights Sept. 24 when it filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws. Last week it resumed about one-fourth of its flights with a third of its employees, called back from layoffs at reduced pay and increased working hours.

A Continental spokesman said the airline did not intend to cut back flights and, in fact, planned to expand its schedule. He said the airline needed only 350 pilots to maintain its present service to 25 cities.

### For the Record

The Ariane rocket will not be launched Oct. 11 because of problems in preparing the Intelsat-7 communications satellite, which the rocket was to carry, the European Space Agency said Monday in Paris. (AP)

Striking teachers in Chicago, who are seeking a new wage agreement, set up picket lines Monday while administrators in the third largest U.S. school district worked out alternative activities for 420,000 students. (AP)

Mount Oyama volcano erupted Monday for the first time in 21 years, forcing the evacuation of thousands of people from the Pacific island of Miyakejima, south of Tokyo, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported. (UPI)

A mortar shell exploded Monday at West German military exercises in Münzingen, killing two officers and injuring 15 spectators, including a parliamentary deputy, Fritz Wittmann, military officials said. (AP)

### Correction

All Along, winner of Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe horse race in Paris, went off at track odds of 17-1, not 37-1, as stated in the Herald Tribune of Oct. 3 on the basis of an erroneous report from United Press International. The dispatch also incorrectly reported All Along's winnings, which were \$312,500 from a gross purse of \$665,000.

## Jordan Reported Ready To Resume Arafat Talks

By Eric Pace  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan is prepared to hold new discussions with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to work out a common approach toward a Middle East settlement, but only under certain conditions, according to Arab and Western diplomats.

Jordan's most detailed condition, they said, was that any efforts pick up essentially where they left off in April, when talks a common Jordanian-PLO approach toward Arab-Israeli negotiations broke down. The government here has made no formal statement on the matter and has been reluctant to discuss it in recent months.

The main basis for the contacts last spring was President Ronald Reagan's Middle East proposal of last year and the plan framed at a meeting of Arab leaders in September 1982 in Fez, Morocco, diplomats said.

The Arab and Western diplomats reported a great sense of concern and growing pessimism within the Jordanian government, a feeling that time is working against a comprehensive Middle East solution.

That feeling arose largely because Israel has continued to set up Jewish settlements in the West Bank, they said.

The diplomats said another Jor-



PAPAL MEETING — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had a private audience with Pope John Paul II on Monday at the Vatican. At a news conference later in Rome, Mr. Weinberger said that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe might be "the only thing" to bring about a change in the Soviet negotiating stance.

## Sweeping Bill on Crime Pushed in U.S. Senate

By Leslie Maitland Werner  
New York Times Service

ontrators in the Makati financial district of Manila. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Marcos appealed to businessmen to set aside their differences with the government, but rejected demands that he resign and call new elections, saying that would plunge the nation into a bitter political fighting.

He met for a second day with businessmen, many of whom have joined anti-government protests since Mr. Aquino's assassination.

At the meeting at the presidential palace, Mr. Marcos said he "would desist until further notice" from deploying riot troops or police in the business district.

Riot police have broken up some demonstrations in the financial district by lobbing tear gas, beating protesters with clubs and firing pistols into the air. Twelve persons have died and 100 have been injured in other demonstrations since Mr. Aquino was slain.

enact serious crime legislation," said Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmidt. "I think it will pass the Senate by an overwhelming vote. The House can't just sit and do nothing."

According to Associate Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen, the package includes more than 40 measures, some of which were originally envisioned as part of a complete revision of the Federal Criminal Code, attempted through the 1970s and then abandoned as unachievable in Congress.

The House, the situation is far more complicated, although Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., the New Jersey Democrat who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, says there will be some action there, too, although perhaps not until next year.

Among the proposed changes are:

- Uniform sentencing and the elimination of parole.
- Making a defendant's potential danger to society a factor in setting bail.
- Putting the burden of proof on defendants in the insanity defense.
- "You can go back many years before you'd find such an effort to

## Russia Details Objections To Reagan's Missile Plan

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, in a point-by-point rejection of President Ronald Reagan's latest arms proposal, says it provides "not the slightest step forward."

An editorial in Tuesday's issue of Pravda, released in advance of Tass, reiterated the Kremlin charge that the proposal was a "propaganda maneuver." It said the United States was only going through the motions of bargaining at Geneva to ensure support in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The editorial also repeated the Soviet insistence that any agreement in the talks to limit medium-range missiles must include the scrapping of the NATO deployment plan and also must take into account the 120 British and French nuclear missiles.

Another commentary, issued by the Novosti news agency, said that since the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe could hit targets on Soviet territory, the Soviet government might be forced to enlarge its strategic arsenals that could hit the United States.

NATO plans to begin deploying 572 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Western Europe in December unless the United States and the Soviet Union agree on limits for Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Reagan told the United Nations General Assembly last week that the Russians agreed to reductions and limits in their medium-range missiles, the United States would not match the entire Soviet global deployment with U.S. missiles in Europe. But he said the United States would retain the right to deploy missiles elsewhere.

Terming this unacceptable, Pravda said the United States had reserved "the right" to deploy, in addition to the already existing American forward-based nuclear systems both in Europe and in Asia, as many new medium-range missiles as the U.S.S.R. has in its entire territory.

Mr. Reagan also said the United States would consider ways to take into account the Soviet desire to set limits on bombers as well as on missiles.

Pravda said the United States "immediately hedged this readiness with a number of conditions that are absolutely unacceptable to the U.S.S.R."

Mr. Reagan's third point said the United States, in reducing its new missiles to agreed limits, would reduce the Pershing-2s, which the Russians fear most because of their speed, as well as the cruise missiles.

Pravda's rejection of this point

is the body of the story.

Authorities found the body of Mr. Jenkins, his son Steven, 18, had been the object of a five-state search since the bodies of the two bank officers were found Thursday on a vacant farm near Ruthven in southwestern Minnesota.

Authorities said the victims,

Rudy Blythe and Deems Thulin,

both 21, had been shot to death.

The bank had foreclosed on Mr.

Jenkins' farm four years ago, and

Steven Jenkins said his father held a grudge that might have prompted him to shoot the bankers.

Cottage County Sheriff Frank Taylor said:

Authorities found the body of

Mr. Jenkins, 46, Sunday night

north of Paducah on a dirt road

near an abandoned farmhouse,

Taylor said. He said Steven Jenkins had come to his office saying that his father was threatening to kill himself.

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**For Party Drops ECA**

(AP) — Britain's Labor Party has announced Monday to drop its bid to join the European Community, a key plank in the party's new strategy. The party's new leader, Tony Benn, said Sunday as what some considered a victory for the party's new leader of several weeks, to uphold the expansion of the party's influence within the Labor Party and within the Taffie, head of the editorial board of the

**Found in Ulster Prison**

(AP) — Northern Ireland (AP) — Security forces have been deployed over the weekend in Belfast, a government spokesman said, a commercial blasting explosive, which damaged the prison, which houses 1,000 inmates, started a sit-in to draw attention and staff cutbacks. They had to be freed, killing one guard and were still at large Monday night.

**U.K. Warns on Hong Kong**

The Chinese news agency, Monday, said, "a disturbance" in Hong Kong will affect the Chinese-British talks failed to find a way to freedom, killing one guard and were still at large Monday night.

**Court Backs Anti-Gun**

(AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that gun-control laws are unconstitutional, pleasing gun-control advocates and those who support gun laws in the United States. The court rejected challenges to laws outlawing the possession of handguns by the "the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals" unless the same has been rendered unconstitutional by the 1939 Supreme Court decision that the Second Amendment right is only to those weapons a militia needs but does not have to reach that conclusion on Congress.

**Predict Continental Will**

(AP) — Sixty members of the Airline Pilots Association, who have rejected the plan, have voted to join the airline. They are seeking a new contract, which would be administered by the airline. The airline did not make a proposal to change its schedule. It is to be voted on at present service in

**record**

It will be submitted Oct. 11 because of the lack of a contract, which would have been rejected by the airline. The airline has rejected the plan, which would be administered by the airline. They are seeking a new contract, which would be administered by the airline. The airline did not make a proposal to change its schedule. It is to be voted on at present service in

## Reagan May Appeal Directly To Union Members for Votes

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When he campaigned three years ago in the factories of the industrial heartland, Ronald Reagan often boasted to blue-collar audiences that he was the only presidential candidate who carried a union card.

Now the White House is considering a re-election strategy in which Mr. Reagan's message to the working-class voters of America is expected to be: "Don't let the unions tell you how to vote."

As leaders of organized labor threw their weight behind Vice President Walter F. Mondale this past weekend, Republican political strategists said they envisioned a campaign in which the president would back with a direct appeal to the rank and file.

In the short run, the White House views the AFL-CIO endorsement as primarily of importance to Mr. Mondale's bid for the Democratic nomination. White House officials have said they believe that Mr. Mondale is less threatening to Mr. Reagan than Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

In the long run, Mr. Reagan's leading political aides agree that he must compete with the Democratic nominee for the attention of blue-collar workers who belong to unions, as well as those who do not. One Reagan tactic has been to court unions not affiliated with the AFL-CIO, such as the Teamsters union, which endorsed Mr. Reagan in 1980 and probably will again.

The Teamsters' president, Jackie Presser, has been in regular contact with White House and administration officials about the campaign.

The White House hopes to pull together a dozen or more union endorsements, among them that of the International Longshoremen's Association, one official said.

Another possible Reagan tactic will be to exploit disenchantment within the AFL-CIO concerning the federation's endorsement of Mr. Mondale. Some administration officials think that Mr. Reagan should court union local leaders, for example, who disagree with the Mondale choice.

"You bring a local president to Washington, you have lunch with him at the White House," one official said.

"But the subsequent recession put a big dent in his standing in Midwestern industrial areas.

cial said. "That has mileage with the rank and file."

Yet another tactic, one that Mr. Reagan will probably eschew personally, is to portray the Democratic nominee as a captive of the unions.

"We can start talking about the union-bought candidate," the official said, adding that this message can be carried forward by Reagan surrogates if not by the president himself.

This plays on public opinion surveys showing voters are suspicious of a labor endorsement. For example, a Pew-Schoen poll for The Garth Analysis last December showed that 56 percent of those questioned viewed a labor endorsement in 1983 as "an unfair attempt by the unions to influence the outcome of the elections," while 23 percent thought it was "a good attempt to unify labor support according to Public Opinion magazine.

It is an article of faith among Mr. Reagan's campaign advisers that union members, and blue-collar voters generally, are influenced most heavily by the same factors as most middle-income Americans, including those with white-collar jobs. These include traditional values of family, neighborhood and a strong national defense, as well as issues such as jobs and inflation.

"They are taxpayers, they are homeowners, and those things are important to them," a Republican strategist said.

Mr. Reagan always performs better among nonunion blue-collar workers than among their unionized counterparts. He played economic themes to both in 1980, promising prosperity without pain and reminding them of his days as president of the Screen Actors Guild.

But the subsequent recession put a big dent in his standing in Midwestern industrial areas.

## As He Has in the Past, Askew Hopes to Prevail Despite Tough Stands

By Michael Barone

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of the six Democratic presidential candidates, Reuben Askew grew up in the humblest circumstances. His mother was divorced when he was a baby, and after a few years, she left her husband's hometown of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and returned to her own, Pensacola, Florida.

His father did not contribute to Mr. Askew's support, and Mr. Askew's mother, today — that one day he would be governor.

Back in the late 1940s and early 1950s, he supported efforts to desegregate Florida State and all-black Florida A&M, across town in Tallahassee, at least to the extent of giving blacks access to all graduate programs. Did that cause trouble for him? Did that cause trouble for him? Did that cause trouble for him?

"Oh yes, believe me," he said. "But somehow we had to begin the process of affording an equal opportunity."

He opposition to segregation, he said, began when he was 11 and working in a supermarket at the edge of downtown Pensacola; there was a cafe across the street for blacks, because they could not get service at any cafe downtown.

"That's when it first struck me, the lack of access for blacks. And yet they were paying their full share and weren't able to share equally."

That was not the kind of talk you were likely to hear on fraternity row at Florida State or even in the Florida State Law School, which Mr. Askew attended after a stint in the air force (to fulfill his ROTC obligation) and from which he graduated in 1956.

He married, went back to Pensacola, and in 1958 ran for the Florida Legislature. Uncharacteristically for those days, he campaigned with television ads (Pensacola is a small media market, and his budget was of the magnitude of \$2,000). There he took the political grandstand of segregation, then and there were others too."

The financial rewards were perhaps limited, but the psychic income was not: "Mother always made me feel I was 10 feet tall." As an adult, "I made up my mind my mother would never have to work again," and he bought her a home.

Mr. Askew's was a strongly religious home, and he has been known for years as a politician who does not drink or smoke — and did not let others do so in the governor's mansion in Tallahassee when he eventually became governor of Florida.

By the time he went to Florida State University on GI Bill benefits from his World War II army service, Mr. Askew was already telling other students — or so they tell him

## U.S. Women Still Earn Less Than Men But Gap Seen Narrowing Significantly

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The difference in earnings for women and men in the United States has narrowed slightly, according to new data from the Census Bureau, but women working year-round at full-time jobs, whatever their educational qualifications, still earn only 62 percent of what men make.

Women working full time last year had median annual earnings of \$13,014, as against a median of \$21,077 for men, the bureau reported.

Despite steady growth in the number of working women over the last two decades, the ratio of women's earnings to men's earnings remained relatively stable, in the range of 57 percent to 60 percent, until last year.

Labor Department economists said they regarded the rise to 62 percent as significant. In the last three years, they added, the earnings difference had narrowed more rapidly for younger than for older women. "In 1982," the department said, "women 16 to 24 years old earned 82 percent as much as men of the same age, compared with 76 percent in 1979."

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Reuben Askew

the country to get united was black education.

In the 1970 election for governor he followed similar tactics. As a legislator from a highly populated, remote corner of the state, he seemed an unlikely candidate for governor; and he did not seem to be helping himself when he did get the tools I need."

"I think Larry has grown tremendously," said James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff.

"He's getting a lot more information, and he's getting it out more quickly. We think he's doing a very good job."

For his part, Mr. Speakes is uneasy at being told that he has grown.

"I really don't want to be boastful about it," he said, "but I think I can do this job as well as anybody, as long as I have the tools to do it. And I think lately I've been getting the tools I need."

James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, who has still not recovered from the gunshot wounds he suffered in the 1981 attempt on Mr. Reagan's life, dubbed his Mississippi-born deputy "the Catfish."

The nickname seems apt. Like

Mr. Speakes, catfish are hardly

## Peril Found For Wildlife At Love Canal

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chemicals are killing field rodents that live near the abandoned Love Canal dump in Niagara Falls, New York, despite a federal declaration last year that the area is safe to live in, researchers have found.

The closer the animals live to the suburban neighborhood above the chemical dump, the shorter their life expectancy, according to a new study by John J. Christian of the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Several blocks of the Love Canal neighborhood have been fenced off and declared out of bounds to all since 1978, after residents reported

oozing chemicals, miscarriages and children with birth defects or respiratory problems. A larger area outside the fence, in which Mr. Christian did his experiment, also was evacuated, although it does not lie directly over the chemical dump.

The Environmental Protection Agency said last week that unexpected leaking of chemicals at Love Canal had called into question the 1982 declaration of habitability.

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PAST AND PRESENT — Children from New York's Polish community led a Pulaski Day march up Fifth Avenue on Sunday, carrying a Solidarity banner and making the V-for-Victory sign. The march is held annually to commemorate Casimir Pulaski, a Polish officer who fought alongside the colonial troops during the American Revolution.

## U.S. Groups Seek Curbs On Cable TV Programs

By Sally Bedell Smith

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A nationwide battle is taking shape over sexually explicit programs on cable television.

In a growing number of communities, politicians and citizens' groups are trying to curb such programs, primarily by enacting laws setting new standards for decency on cable television.

Such advocates have argued in the courts, for the most part unsuccessfully, that these restraints amount to censorship. In several cities, judges have struck down these new laws as unconstitutional and indecent.

The efforts to limit indecency on cable stations have increased with the proliferation of programs that offer far more nudity, simulated sexual activity and profanity than have ever been seen on television.

Unlike conventional television, which is restricted by broadcasting standards, or movie theaters that through a ratings system, theoretically can exclude minors from seeing sexually explicit films, cable television can bring such programs into the home unchecked.

Subscribing to a cable television service is a voluntary act, but now that cable is reaching nearly 40 percent of the nation's 83.8 million television households, the prospect that children may view this kind of programming has provoked special concern. Legislators in more than a dozen states have drafted laws to restrain cable television.

Cable industry officials also say that with the availability of lockout devices, subscribers can shield their children from objectionable shows — a capability absent from broadcast television.

Legislation in several state legislatures, including those in New York and California, would require cable operators to offer devices that can be attached to a television set to block out certain channels.

The legal battle precipitated by these legislative actions has turned on the question of whether the attempt to limit the sexual content of cable systems is censorship or legitimate regulation.

Cable operators maintain that because they do not use public airwaves, the First Amendment rights of individual reservations of cable television gives them the right to present programs according to their own editorial discretion.

Government officials, religious groups and parents argue that

Bomb Explodes in W. Berlin

The Associated Press

BERLIN — A 4.4-pound (two-kilo) bomb exploded Monday, police reported, outside the West Berlin home of Johannes Otto, chief editor of the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper, which is owned by the Axel Springer publishing company.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The World and Africa

At the World Bank's annual meeting last week, its president, A.W. Clausen, chided his shareholders — the world's governments — for their hesitations. The world, and in particular the World Bank, knows a lot about successful techniques for raising standards of living in the Third World. "What is lacking," Mr. Clausen said, "is a firm commitment on the part of the international community to act while the window of opportunity is still open to us."

There is a division of labor between the World Bank and its neighbor across 19th Street NW, the International Monetary Fund. The IMF deals with countries' short-term troubles with foreign payments. The World Bank is mainly concerned with economic growth in the longer term. At their joint meetings in Washington, most of the concern was devoted to the IMF because of the anxiety over Latin American debts. But the World Bank correctly notes that those debts will be manageable only if Latin American economies expand rapidly and steadily.

The Latin countries are getting a great deal of uneasy attention, but Mr. Clausen observed that they are far from the least fortunate cases. He spoke of sub-Saharan Africa, the only large region in the world where incomes per capita have actually fallen during the past decade. It is quite true that many of the African

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Keep the United Nations

Americans are periodically reminded by their politicians that a bunch of foreigners are on the loose in New York. During to call themselves the United Nations, these strangers insult American hospitality by refusing to think like Americans. So Mayor Koch calls the UN a "cesspool," and Idaho's Senator Steven Syms thunders, "Taxpayers are sick and tired of playing host to our enemies and critics."

On that note, the Senate voted 66-23 to withhold a fourth of America's annual dues of \$363 million and to reduce the payment to \$200 million over four years. If the House were to concur, the United States could lose its General Assembly vote once it fell two years behind. If it defuses, that might inspire efforts to transfer the UN to Geneva or Vienna.

So what? Why not bid adieu to what Mr. Koch calls a "monument to hypocrisy"?

In the first place, a great many nations send their ablest spokesmen to the General Assembly. Does anyone seriously believe that the United States and New York are the worse for that? And what is wrong with exposing the world's diplomats to the pluralism and, yes, the dissonance that sets America apart?

There are deeper reasons. Mr. Reagan stated one to the scorned General Assembly: "The

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Keynes Has Returned

International finance is a more amusing subject than you might think. For connoisseurs, one of the better moments of the annual International Monetary Fund meetings was in a preparatory session a few days ago. The subject was the huge American budget deficit and its effects abroad. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, was defending the size of the deficit with the argument that any tax increase to reduce it might kill the economy's recovery from the recession. The rebuttal came from Jacques Delors, the finance minister in France's Socialist government, who vigorously reproached Mr. Regan for his excessive reliance on Keynesian policy.

The particularly comic thing is that Mr. Delors is right. There has been a remarkable turnaround at the Treasury. One of the horses with which the Reagan administration rode to Washington three years ago was named Anti-Keynes. Mr. Regan seems to have fallen off.

Originally the administration was full of grave warnings that America had followed Lord Keynes much too far and had depended too long on his prescriptions of deficit spending to keep the economy growing. Those deficits were dangerously inflationary, as the Reagan administration correctly argued in its earlier, anti-Keynesian phase. Too much

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Idealists on Trial in Poland

Leading members of the Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) in Poland are, it is confirmed, to go on trial, charged with "plotting against the fundamental interests of the state." Under Article 125 of the Polish penal code they face sentences of between five years' hard labor and death. There is something overwhelmingly depressing about the prospect of KOR leaders facing such brutal charges when they are so isolated and so vulnerable.

KOR was never a mass movement of working people. It was a tiny movement of intellectuals

that idealists. The purpose of the planned "treason" trials is to prove that a tiny group of dissident intellectuals hijacked a legitimate protest movement of simple working people and turned it into something — in communist terms — far more subversive.

Such an analysis is an insult both to the 10 million Poles who signed up with Solidarnosc and to the few dozen intellectuals who made up KOR. It is an attempt to play the game of splitting those who earn a living by thinking from those who earn by using their hands.

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR OCT. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: Settlement in Rhodesia**  
ADEN — It is likely that in the near future the British South Africa Company will be making favorable proposals to induce settlers to take up property in Rhodesia. This company decided to send out Robert Wallace, professor of agriculture and rural economy at Edinburgh University, to make a thorough investigation and report. "In my opinion," Prof. Wallace said, "the future prosperity of the country lies in stock raising. I propose that a scheme should be initiated whereby selected plots of land, covering six thousand acres, should be disposed of. A portion of this land should be presented free to settlers, and the balance of the land paid for at a fixed rate, after which the property would belong to the settler."

**1933: Einstein on Germany**  
LONDON — Tremendous enthusiasm from a huge audience greeted Prof. Albert Einstein when he spoke in Albert Hall [on Oct. 3] in support of individual freedom. The meeting was held to raise funds for relief of Jewish students, university teachers and scientists who have fled Germany since the advent of the Hitler regime. Prof. Einstein said, "It cannot be my task today to act as a judge of conduct of a nation which for many years considered me as her own. Perhaps it is an idle task to judge in times when action counts. Today questions which concern us are how can we save mankind and its spiritual acquisitions of which we are the heirs? How can we save Europe from a new disaster?"

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## Maybe Andropov, Too, Believes His Own Rhetoric

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON — It is widely believed in the United States that words matter little in Marxist-Leninist societies, since communist discourse often employs the most vituperative language, especially toward capitalist nations. But that is a misconception. Language is inordinately important in communist states, where dogma and doctrine often represent the sole legitimizing claim for the control of power.

From a Soviet perspective, it is by no means surprising that Yuri Andropov has replied in vindictive terms to the scathing language that has been directed at the Kremlin by President Reagan since the first took office to the effect that Soviet leaders "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat . . ."

In ridiculing what he derided as "grandiose speech" by Mr. Reagan two days earlier before the United Nations, Mr. Andropov sought to turn back on Mr. Reagan his numerous assaults on the Soviet Union since the airliner tragedy.

With the tone being set by the president of the United States himself," Mr. Andropov said, "one must say bluntly: It is an unattractive eight when, with a view to smearing the Soviet people, leaders of such a country as the United States resort to what almost amounts to obscenities . . ."

those who have not read the full texts. The bitter words have scorched the air in both capitals, and only subsequent events will reveal the durability of the rhetorical wounds.

The level of personal attack on an American president in Mr. Andropov's scathing Sept. 28 statement has not been equaled by a Soviet leader since the days of Nikita Khrushchev. Still, it should be noted that Mr. Andropov was delivering, in effect, a cumulative response, ranging over remarks made by Mr. Reagan since he

first took office to the effect that Soviet leaders "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat . . ."

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— THE WASHINGTON POST.

cal cross fire? It is the Soviet contention that ideological warfare should be carried on only "for the party level" not at "the state level."

Mr. Andropov, of course, was not simply seeking to balance off his record of the rhetorical record. His objective — like Mr. Reagan's — is to show the nations in between the two superpowers who is the champion of peace and who the threat to peace.

In this struggle for credibility, the shooting down of the airliner, and the U.S. exploitation of Soviet blame, has undoubtedly produced a propaganda triumph for America. The American version of events has easily overwhelmed the Soviet Union's contention that it was the victim of deliberate American entrapment to portray it as indeed an "evil empire."

Yet, difficult as it may be to accept that the Soviet leadership believes its own claim, many U.S. specialists say the Soviet Union think the odds are that the men in the Kremlin probably do believe that. One compelling reason is that otherwise they would be obliged to accept the alternative: The Soviet Union either was grossly stupid or it was guilty of what the United States charges: inhuman behavior. No national leader could be comfortable with such alternatives.

The Washington Post.

## Forty Sovereign Borrowers in Trouble

By R.D. Muldoon

The writer is prime minister of New Zealand and a former chairman of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund.

NEW YORK — In recent days I have attended meetings of Commonwealth finance ministers as well as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, where we have addressed major questions involving the world financial and banking system. I believe that the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress are treating a dangerous path in failing to face up to the imminent threat of disaster that hangs over the world economy.

For a number of years I have warned of the danger of the structural problems that have arisen from excessive lending by the private banking system to so many middle- and low-income countries during the 1970s.

We should have been warned several years ago when the rescheduling of Turkey's external debt proved to be a more complex and difficult task than the simple exercise that was expected.

Poland produced the first major crisis, but this was very largely a problem for West German banks. It was Mexico that first exposed the time bomb that had been built for the American banking system — not just the major international bankers but all those smaller regional banks that had contributed to the international issues that the big fellows had organized.

I believe there are no fewer than 40 sovereign borrowers great and small that are candidates for the kind of crisis situation that has been making the headlines during the last two years.

For more than a year, in international forums and to many selected audiences, I have been putting forward proposals for dealing with this situation. I firmly believe that the alternative will

cal instability and, in so many parts of the world, political instability leads to strategic instability. I could give chapter and verse for this.

Let me give just one example.

In Mauritius, economic instability led to political instability and, under a democratic system, the election, in a landslide, of a Marxist government. That government demanded the return of Diego Garcia, an island many hundreds of miles away from Mauritius, which earlier had been made available to the United States as its major strategic base in the Indian Ocean.

In just a week, a flashpoint had been created for a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in one of the most vital strategic areas in the world.

Can the Mexican economic crisis be permitted by Washington to erupt into a political crisis that sees an anti-U.S. regime come to power?

Surely it is much easier to recognize an independent world and bring the world community together in a new Bretton Woods-type conference to consider feasible proposals that have already been widely discussed — for example, greater symmetry in balance-of-payments adjustment, wider use of special drawing rights — and to move gradually over the medium and long term toward a solution of the structural problems that are with us whether we like it or not.

New Zealand and America have been friends in war and peace. I admire the leader of the present administration and can only hope they will fully see the realities of a dangerous situation, apply common sense and act accordingly.

The New York Times.

## Why the President Boycotts the Fête

By William G. Andrews

ence, constitutionally speaking, from its conservative predecessors.

Neither the 1981 election of a Socialist president, at a time when a conservative National Assembly had two years of its term remaining, nor the current debate on whether a president of one persuasion can "cohabit" with an assembly of another has affected the solidity of the regime.

The explanation for that remarkable survival is complex. For one thing, the original friends of the constitution presided over its fate for the last two years. It had to take root.

Also, sweeping changes in society after World War II had created a more hospitable environment. By 1958, France had become more populous, more cohesive, less contentious and therefore more receptive to executive leadership.

A third factor was the elaborate drafting process that produced the constitution. Contrary to popular myth, the text was not a Gaullist cloak document. Every significant political current except the Communists were represented at almost every stage. The final text incorporated important suggestions from all of them.

The result was a seasoned and balanced design. Some of its provisions derived from the substantial constitutional reform efforts of the Fourth Republic. Others sanctioned established practices that had been unconstitutional or extra-constitutional in the previous regime but had developed from practical need. Even the more original aspects had been discussed in public for many years.

The left in power has made no move to amend the constitution and seems unlikely to do so. It governs France with no appreciable differ-

ence, constitutionally speaking, from its conservative predecessors.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### In Praise of Reagan

As a regular reader, I am sorry to report to you my great dissatisfaction with the political direction you have been taking recently. The Western world is all in the same boat and lucky to have finally found reliable leadership in President Reagan. Why is it that you only criticize him and never give him credit? How is it possible that a man who has had so much success is never right?

WOLFGANG OPPENHEIMER  
Ascona, Switzerland.

#### Pro-Israeli Bias

Regarding "Post-Begin Israel: Votes Could Ratify the Legacy" (IHT, Sept. 17) by William Safire:

It is perhaps natural to expect a heavily pro-Israel bias among your

## When Talk Undercuts Arms Talks

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Reagan policy for dealing with the Soviet Union — bristling words and an all-out arms race — is flourishing as never before. The administration has succeeded in using the Korean airliner incident to intensify anti-Soviet rhetoric and win congressional approval of an array of new weapons.

But a funny thing has happened. At the moment of its fullest application, the policy has proved bankrupt. Administration officials, realizing the dangers, may be alarmed. Even Ronald Reagan may have an inkling.

The event that put a chill on Washington was the statement by Yuri Andropov on relations with America. Putting his personal imprimatur on the position, the Soviet leader painted the administration's policy as unrelentingly hostile and implied that there was no point in trying to do business with such a government. Any "illusions" of a possible evolution for the better in its policy, he said, had been "finally dispelled."

The statement caused concern for evident reasons. It is one thing to give reasons about the evils of the Soviet system. It is quite another to wake up and realize that the leaders of the other superpower no longer think it worth talking to you about matters engaging the fate of mankind.

If meaningful communication breaks down, the consequences could be immediate and severe on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. The United States is to begin flying Pershing-2 missiles to West Germany in about six weeks. Many Europeans have been hoping for last-minute progress in Soviet-U.S. arms talks that would forestall the deployment of these missiles. But the Andropov statement turns that possibility from remote to just about nonexistent.

Once the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles begins, the Russians may take some threatening action in response. They might deploy missiles in East Germany, or move nuclear-armed submarines closer to the American East Coast. It takes no great imagination to see how such steps could heighten the present mood of confrontation and increase the risk of fatal inadvertence.

A perception of such dangers seems suddenly to have struck the Reagan administration. Secretary of State George Shultz has reportedly told colleagues that the strident and prolonged criticism of the Soviets over the downing of the airliner may have had unintended consequences.

But only someone grossly uninformed about the Soviet Union could have failed to appreciate how the Russians might react to the words used by this administration — and not just since the incident. For

## When The Underground Arms Take

By Anthony L. BOSTON — The Rev. Union — dealing with our arms race is the only incident in which the K. R. & W. can prove of a win for the R. & W.

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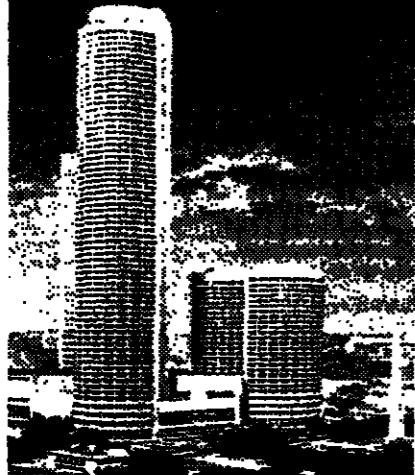
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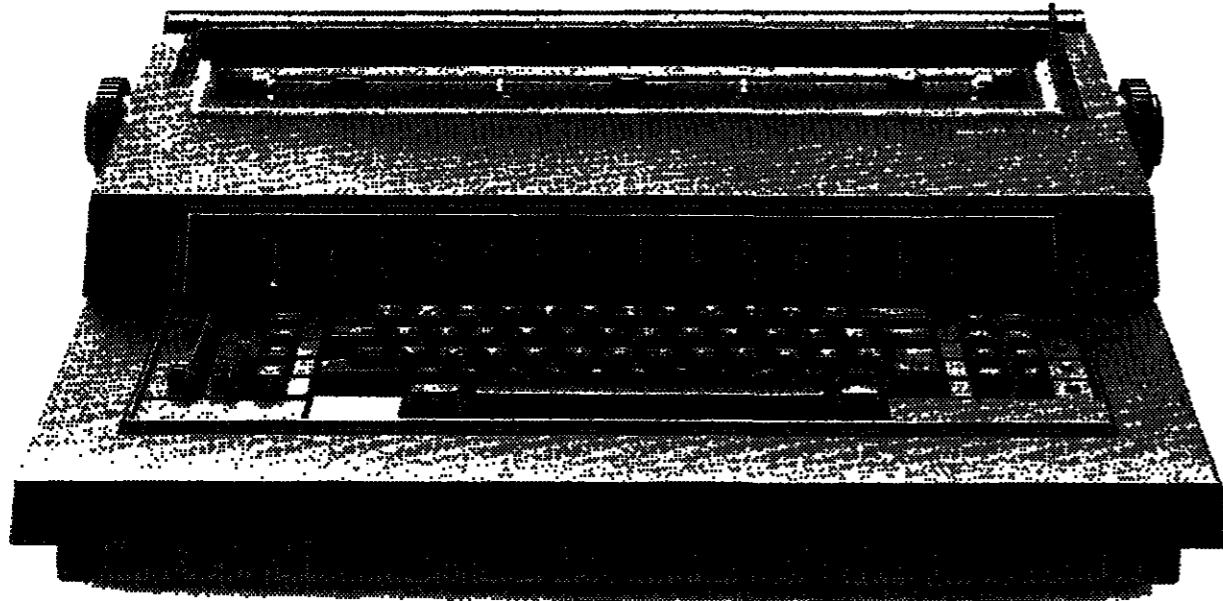
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## Long Skirts Emerge at Milan Showings

By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

MILAN — Skirts have dropped drastically in Milan, which is more a change of mood than of proportions. Elegance is the name of the game, and in the words of Gianfranco Ferré, who opened the Milan collections Monday: "Sportswear need not be sloppy."

It is also as if the Milan designers, who all create several collections, some under their own names, others anonymous, wanted to make their runway collections a special effort, a prestige show on a different and loftier plateau.

This obsession with the runway can be good and it can be bad. In the case of Ferré, usually a purist, it rested in gaudy sequined dresses at the end, which were obviously there more for show than for sale. But buyers who have seen the whole collection pronounced themselves happy.

Ferré came through with a long look built around soft, two-color

silk skirts, topped by long silk shirts cinched around the hips by strong, 10-inch wide obi belts. With feather-light tailored jackets of long flowing coats, these had the languid elegance of leisure life at old-fashioned spas. The long look was also successfully carried out with sarong-draped suede skirts with double-tiered silk shirts and particularly pretty in hot color combinations.

Another variant was the pristine white linen dresses, with some two-piece outfitts snugly fitted over the derriere by stiff hip cinchers. Ferré otherwise showed a strong-shouldered, long-torsoed and lean look with constant focus on the hips. His double- and triple-layered silk shirts, caught in artful drapes, rang a luxurious note, as did many monotone and very pale outfitts, such as a pearl-gray pantsuit that opened the collection.

There is a softness about Ferré which becomes outright sexy, especially when his black satin camisole shirts are cut so skinny even slimy models have nothing more to hide. But this, for Ferré, is going a bit far, because he made his mark with strongly sculptured clothes, which came out of his early days as an architect.

A swift, spectacular fashion success, Ferré, who has been taking giant steps during his short career, should go back to earlier, sterner days, when his clothes were harder-edged and not for everybody.

At Krizia's, designer Maruzza Mandelli also did the long look, but she offered more variety. She had both the long, skinny and slit skirts and the full, flared ones with uneven hemlines. Others were pencil-slit with asymmetrical hemlines. The result was both amusing and feminine.

Mandelli also believed in sumptuous elegance with an impeccable crispness about her suits and dresses. A perfectionist, who somehow does not let it get at you, Mandelli always delivers a perfectly accessorized collection, complete this time with hats in all shapes and high wedges.

Like Ferré and other Italian designers, she still believes in pants, but that clearly a concession to American customers, who lead flat-heeled, fast-paced lives.

Wide belts were also all over this collection, but they were put firmly around the waist rather than at the hips, emphasizing the softly arched silhouette, which Mandelli has made very much her own. Loose chemises were of white linen or brown sackcloth, the latter finished with pale blue piping inside giant armholes.

The giant white palm trees that served as backdrop to Krizia's col-

The Errre collection, designed by Giorgio Armani, was unusually well-attended since this designer has come out of hiding and is showing again later this week.

Errre was created from scratch by Emanuele and Grazia Ronchi 10 years ago and took off five years ago when they hired Armani to design for them.

They are doing well enough to have a boutique on Via Della Spiga, which they inaugurated Sunday with a cocktail party, followed by dinner at Da Bice. The restaurant, which is always open Sunday, was taken over by the Ronchis, creating a mild uproar among the establishment's Sunday night habitués.

But back to fashion, the collection Armani designed for Errre is ultra-simple, with the flat look of children's cutouts and absolutely no details.

The loose, unstructured blazers and subtle lines, many of which look familiarly Armani, end up with a minimal stylishness. Here, too, pants dominate but they were the loose, cropped variety.

Armani also designed Mario Valentino's leather collection, with access to what must be the most luxurious suedes in the world. Some are treated to look like tweeds, others look like Prince of Wales checks. Out-of-the-ordinary textures also included fish scales and Fortuny plating.

Last season, Armani was off to South America and folklore. This season, he sobered down and came back to his original blazer, which looked best in mock tweed over long, wrap-around and slim skirts. A dark cold gray pervaded all the collections. The big baggy pants have been around Milan runways a lot already and so has the over-sized jacket.

Besides being elegant, Milan is also very festive, with two or three parties every night. The Milanese are a long way from the somber Red Brigade clothes and lifestyles.

Milan is a hard worker, who designs five collections with a business turnover of \$69 million. Expertly managed by her husband, Aldo Pinto, the business is now paying off in a recently acquired 15th-century, \$4-million palazzo — all Milan designers eventually have to have a palazzo for headquarters, it seems — and the couple is now thinking about a yacht. The latter would result from Mandelli's latest effort, a license which has nothing to do with fashion — bathroom

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The giant white palm trees that served as backdrop to Krizia's col-

lection were Mandelli's way of telling her audience that she was making palm trees one of her pet themes. These appeared as small and tiny logos on T-shirts or were blown out into extravagantly embroidered evening outfitts, which looked rich without looking stuffy.

There must be no animals left in the jungle for Mandelli to pattern her sweaters after, so she is now taking her cue from Great Danes, whose black and white spots appeared on sweaters, dresses and clothes for a special Krizia division of children.

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Mandelli is a hard worker, who designs five collections with a business turnover of \$69 million. Expertly managed by her husband, Aldo Pinto, the business is now paying off in a recently acquired 15th-century, \$4-million palazzo — all Milan designers eventually have to have a palazzo for headquarters, it seems — and the couple is now thinking about a yacht. The latter would result from Mandelli's latest effort, a license which has nothing to do with fashion — bathroom

fixtures. Mandelli also believes in summer elegance with an impeccable crispness about her suits and dresses. A perfectionist, who somehow does not let it get at you, Mandelli always delivers a perfectly accessorized collection, complete this time with hats in all shapes and high wedges.

Like Ferré and other Italian designers, she still believes in pants, but that clearly a concession to American customers, who lead flat-heeled, fast-paced lives.

Wide belts were also all over this collection, but they were put firmly around the waist rather than at the hips, emphasizing the softly arched silhouette, which Mandelli has made very much her own. Loose chemises were of white linen or brown sackcloth, the latter finished with pale blue piping inside giant armholes.

The giant white palm trees that served as backdrop to Krizia's col-

lection were Mandelli's way of telling her audience that she was making palm trees one of her pet themes. These appeared as small and tiny logos on T-shirts or were blown out into extravagantly embroidered evening outfitts, which looked rich without looking stuffy.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1983

## COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

## 3th Birthday of Ginnie Mae Futures Is Not a Happy One for Many Traders

NEW YORK — Next Friday will mark the eighth anniversary of Ginnie Mae futures, a date that many hedgers and traders would like to forget. The main reason: This pioneer financial contract encouraged excessive deliveries of the underlying instruments at prices disadvantageous to the buyer.

Another reason is that even experienced bankers and others who use the Government National Mortgage Association pass-through certificates did not fully understand them, and this was reflected in their hedging activities.

Later this month, the Chicago Board of Trade is to introduce a new Ginnie Mae futures contract that it hopes will correct the defects in the current one, which will be allowed to run off. The exchange also plans to start trading Ginnie Mae options.

Basically, Ginnie Mae are created when grantors of mortgages package them into units of \$100,000 or more and sell them to the quasi-governmental agency. The mortgage lender receives a point or so above the rate that homeowners pay and then can use the proceeds to grant fresh mortgages. The bank processes the homeowners' monthly mortgage payments for a fee.

Ginnie Mae deposits the package of mortgages with a bank and issues certificates on them, which it then sells to investors, many of whom are attracted by the monthly interest paid on these instruments. The agency uses the proceeds from the sale of the certificates to buy more mortgages from banks and other lenders.

When the Chicago exchange opened its Ginnie Mae futures market it hoped to provide a means whereby holders of these certificates would be able to hedge them against adverse interest-rate moves. It did not quite work that way because of the sharp rises and declines in interest rates.

Exactly what went wrong was described the other day by a man who spent five years working on the futures: Richard L. Sandler, now senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and also former professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

"The initial contract was a pioneering effort," he said. "We tried to turn a wasting asset, the self-liquidating mortgage, into a permanent asset without declining principal. After all, when you buy a mortgage you don't know if it will last one year or 30."

But when the Chicago Board introduced its extraordinarily successful Treasury bond futures soon after, it provided interest-rate hedgers with a firm long-term contract and trading in Ginnie Mae began declining.

Last week, for example, the daily volume in T-bond futures averaged 60,000 a day, compared with 3,000 for Ginnie Mae.

"What really hurt the Ginnie Mae futures was the sharp rise in home mortgage rates a few years ago," Mr. Sandler said. "This caused the prices of older certificates to plunge. Those who had sold the futures short would buy the high-coupon, low-price certificates and deliver them against their contracts. These excessive deliveries frightened away hedgers and traders who had no interest in receiving the paper, especially at such prices."

Worse still, when mortgage interest rates began to decline last year, home owners quickly began refinancing them at lower rates, thus shortening the maturities on the certificates investors had bought.

The new Ginnie Mae futures will seek to stabilize yields and terms for hedgers and traders by basing the certificates' rates on an average of the last six months before the delivery date, among other technical improvements.

"It should revive the Ginnie Mae futures market," Mr. Sandler said. "Also there is a need for this market because there are now \$120 billion of home mortgages outstanding, compared with the \$20 billion when we started in 1975."

John M. Blin, a partner in Shatkin Investing Inc., a major Chicago broker-dealer, and another architect of several financial futures, said: "What the mortgage lenders often overlook is that the home owner they lend to holds a 'put' option to deliver the debt instrument to them. In New York, mortgages can repay their debt after a year without any prepayment penalty. Other states either have shorter periods or none at all."

Thus Mr. Blin said, the mortgage lenders should have a "call" option to protect themselves against having the interest yield on their loan portfolios shrink.

The best hedge or insurance against this will be the Ginnie Mae options, he said, "because investors hedging portfolios in futures are subject to daily mark-to-the-market rules."

He added: "It is small comfort to a mortgage-portfolio manager if the value of the certificates in the vault appreciates while the price of the futures declines and provokes margin calls for more cash. The options buyer's only exposure is the premium cost, which to a hedger is like buying insurance with a deductible clause."

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

| Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 3, excluding bank service charges |          |          |         |        |        |        |         |        |        |
|---|----------|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
|   | U.S.     | D.M.     | F.F.    | ILL.   | GBP.   | FR.    | S.F.    | DK.    | Yen    |
| Amsterdam   | 2.921    | 4.364    | 111.865 | 3.748  | 0.884  | 12.88  | 5.87    | 138.88 | 20.98  |
| Brussels  | 3.221    | 4.365    | 111.865 | 3.747  | 0.884  | 12.88  | 5.87    | 138.88 | 20.98  |
| London  | 3.221    | 4.365    | 111.865 | 3.747  | 0.884  | 12.88  | 5.87    | 138.88 | 20.98  |
| London (B)  | 1.4034   | 2.3892   | 111.865 | 2.3727 | 0.4267 | 12.88  | 5.87    | 138.88 | 20.98  |
| Milan   | 1.599.02 | 2.247.08 | 100.28  | 199.71 | —      | 52.17  | 29.85   | 73.88  | 147.99 |
| New York  | 1.4768   | 2.3818   | 0.8254  | 0.863  | 0.3415 | 0.9188 | 0.674   | 0.8567 | —      |
| Paris   | 7.790    | 11.075   | 204.10  | 11.075 | 2.7748 | 27.748 | 27.748  | 32.42  | —      |
| Paris (B)   | 2.3711   | 3.3077   | 204.10  | 11.075 | 2.7748 | 27.748 | 27.748  | 32.42  | —      |
| London (S)  | 0.8498   | 1.2582   | 2.2585  | 0.4267 | 1.2438 | 2.3571 | 0.4233  | 1.2188 | 0.19   |
| London (B) (S)  | 1.2094   | 1.7114   | 2.7737  | 1.4224 | 1.4234 | 2.7653 | 1.4269  | 2.2370 | 10.01  |
| Dollars   |          |          |         |        |        |        |         |        |        |
| Current   | Per      | Per      | Per     | Per    | U.S.   | SDR    | Current | Per    | Per    |
| U.S.  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Canada  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Australia   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Australia (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Australia (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Australia (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Australia (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Belgium   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Belgium (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Belgium (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Belgium (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Finland   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Finland (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Finland (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Finland (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| France  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| France (B)  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| France (B) (S)  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| France (B) (S) (B)  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Germany   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Germany (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Germany (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Germany (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Italy   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Italy (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Italy (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Italy (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Japan   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Japan (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Japan (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Japan (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Spain   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Spain (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Spain (B) (S)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Spain (B) (S) (B)   | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Sweden  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Sweden (B)  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156 | 1.0156  | 1.0156 | 1.0156 |
| Sweden (B) (S)  | 1.0156   | 1.0156   | 1.01    |        |        |        |         |        |        |

| NYSE Most Actives |        |        |        |       |         |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Vol.              | High   | Low    | Class  | Chg.  | Open    | High    | Low     | Close   | Chg.  |
| Incls             | 446    | 446    | 446    | +446  | 1224.29 | 1234.26 | 1211.30 | 1234.26 | +446  |
| Trans             | 1210   | 1210   | 1210   | +1210 | 224.70  | 224.92  | 224.50  | 224.92  | +1210 |
| Upt.              | 1210   | 1210   | 1210   | +1210 | 484.30  | 481.30  | 480.50  | 481.30  | +1210 |
| Comp.             | 484.30 | 481.30 | 480.50 | +1210 | 471.30  | 468.30  | 467.50  | 468.30  | +1210 |

| Dow Jones Averages |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |         |          |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Open               | High    | Low     | Class   | Chg.     | Open    | High    | Low     | Close   | Chg.     |
| Incls              | 7207.70 | 7207.70 | 7207.70 | +7207.70 | 1211.30 | 1211.30 | 1209.70 | 1211.30 | +7207.70 |
| Trans              | 1210    | 1210    | 1210    | +1210    | 224.70  | 224.92  | 224.50  | 224.92  | +1210    |
| Upt.               | 1210    | 1210    | 1210    | +1210    | 484.30  | 481.30  | 480.50  | 481.30  | +1210    |
| Comp.              | 484.30  | 481.30  | 480.50  | +1210    | 471.30  | 468.30  | 467.50  | 468.30  | +1210    |

| NYSE Index  |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |       |        |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| High        | Low   | Class | Chg.  | Open   | High  | Low   | Class | Chg.  | Open   |
| Composite   | 70.21 | 70.21 | 70.21 | +70.21 | 69.77 | 69.77 | 69.77 | 69.77 | +70.21 |
| Industrials | 71.11 | 71.11 | 71.11 | +71.11 | 70.72 | 70.72 | 70.72 | 70.72 | +71.11 |
| Transport.  | 69.52 | 69.52 | 69.52 | +69.52 | 69.35 | 69.35 | 69.35 | 69.35 | +69.52 |
| Utilities   | 69.34 | 69.34 | 69.34 | +69.34 | 69.27 | 69.27 | 69.27 | 69.27 | +69.34 |
| Finance     | 69.24 | 69.24 | 69.24 | +69.24 | 69.25 | 69.25 | 69.25 | 69.25 | +69.24 |

## Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 p.m.  
Prev. 4 A.M. Vol.  
Prev. Consolidated Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

| AMEX Diaries |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Prev.        | Close | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Advanced     | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Declined     | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Unchanged    | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Total Issues | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| New Lows     | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Volume up    | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Volume down  | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |

| NASDAQ Index |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Prev.        | Close | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Advanced     | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Declined     | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Unchanged    | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Total Issues | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| New Lows     | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Volume up    | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |
| Volume down  | 222   | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 | 222 |

| AMEX Most Actives |        |        |        |         |        |        |        |        |         |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| DomP              | 244.30 | 244.30 | 244.30 | +244.30 | 72.94  | 72.94  | 72.94  | 72.94  | +244.30 |
| viCom             | 240.70 | 240.70 | 240.70 | +240.70 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +240.70 |
| Amhd              | 231.50 | 231.50 | 231.50 | +231.50 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +231.50 |
| ImcH              | 228.00 | 228.00 | 228.00 | +228.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +228.00 |
| Upt.              | 228.00 | 228.00 | 228.00 | +228.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +228.00 |
| Comp.             | 228.00 | 228.00 | 228.00 | +228.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +228.00 |
| Altair            | 227.00 | 227.00 | 227.00 | +227.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +227.00 |
| Orion             | 226.00 | 226.00 | 226.00 | +226.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +226.00 |
| Orion             | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | +225.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +225.00 |
| Orion             | 224.00 | 224.00 | 224.00 | +224.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +224.00 |
| Orion             | 223.00 | 223.00 | 223.00 | +223.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +223.00 |
| Orion             | 222.00 | 222.00 | 222.00 | +222.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +222.00 |
| Orion             | 221.00 | 221.00 | 221.00 | +221.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +221.00 |
| Orion             | 220.00 | 220.00 | 220.00 | +220.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +220.00 |
| Orion             | 219.00 | 219.00 | 219.00 | +219.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +219.00 |
| Orion             | 218.00 | 218.00 | 218.00 | +218.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +218.00 |
| Orion             | 217.00 | 217.00 | 217.00 | +217.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +217.00 |
| Orion             | 216.00 | 216.00 | 216.00 | +216.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +216.00 |
| Orion             | 215.00 | 215.00 | 215.00 | +215.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +215.00 |
| Orion             | 214.00 | 214.00 | 214.00 | +214.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +214.00 |
| Orion             | 213.00 | 213.00 | 213.00 | +213.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +213.00 |
| Orion             | 212.00 | 212.00 | 212.00 | +212.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +212.00 |
| Orion             | 211.00 | 211.00 | 211.00 | +211.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | +211.00 |
| Orion             | 210.00 | 210.00 | 210.00 | +210.00 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 | 121.12 |         |





## Banks Use Gimmicks to Sell Credit Cards

By Paul Haap  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — With the bank credit-card market saturated after 15 years, participants in the banks are setting up similar programs. Their object is not only to encourage new applications for the cards; they also want to stimulate card use in general and to distinguish their own card from those of their competitors.

ClubCard gives holders of its MasterCard and Visa card "Club Dollars," which they can use for discounts on catalog merchandise with every purchase made.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust recently ran a sweepstakes program, with card members "entering" each time they used the card.

And at Manufacturers and Traders Trust in Buffalo, New York, members of eight upstate American Automobile Association clubs can reduce annual fees for Visa cards issued through the bank.

New York banks were among the

first to market their cards aggressively and they still have some of the biggest promotional campaigns. But other banks around the country are setting up similar programs. Their object is not only to encourage new applications for the cards; they also want to stimulate card use in general and to distinguish their own card from those of their competitors.

By most accounts, as the bank credit-card market has matured, a large percentage of those eligible for a card have already obtained one. Annual card fees have changed by most banks have also put the squeeze on the market, reducing the number of cards in circulation.

"The banking community has recognized the importance of segmentation of marketing: women, college students, the affluent," said Russell E. Hogg, president of MasterCard International.

"You have to find those little

services, the credit-card subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago.

The total number of Visa cards and MasterCards in circulation at the end of 1982 was 103 million, down from 120 million in 1979, according to Spencer Nilson, publisher of a newsletter in Santa Monica, California, that covers the bank credit-card industry. The average cardholder today has only one or two in his pocket.

The market saturation has led banks to focus their marketing efforts on particular groups rather than launch broad-based campaigns.

"The banking community has recognized the importance of segmentation of marketing: women, college students, the affluent," said Russell E. Hogg, president of MasterCard International.

niches in the marketplace, groups that have not been identified as cardholders," Mr. Kessler said.

Banks have used direct-mail campaigns, for example, that aimed at people found to be good credit risks.

Another approach has been a program started by the AAA that now includes about 70 auto clubs and some 20 banks. Under the program, a bank will typically make available to club members a Visa card that offers such benefits as travel insurance, and with a reduced annual fee for the card.

For example, Columbus Bank & Trust of Columbus, Georgia, gives auto club members the first year of the card free, and charges them \$3 in subsequent years, below the normal \$12 fee.

Banks see in the nation's 23 million auto club members a lucrative and creditworthy market.

The tighter market has also led banks to try to distinguish their cards from others by offering special services and promotions.

## Supreme Court Lets Stand Ruling Allowing Video-Game Copyrighting

By Elizabeth Olson  
United Press International

**WASHINGTON** — The Supreme Court let stand on Monday a decision allowing Pac-Man and other video games to be copyrighted. The decision will allow manufacturing companies to maintain sole rights to the lucrative games.

The justices refused to hear arguments by a company that sells games similar to Pac-Man as well as special circuit boards to speed up the action of video games. The company, Artic International Inc. of New Jersey, argued that the manufacturer of Pac-Man enjoyed copyright privileges that amounted to a monopoly.

The issue arose when Artic be-

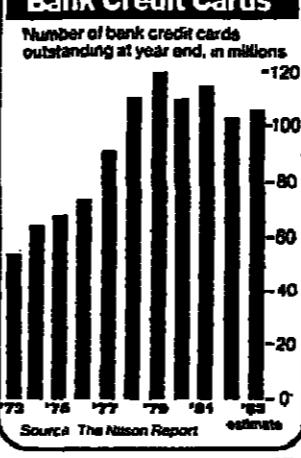
gan selling its special circuit boards and games to video game arcade operators. Midway Mfg. Co., which has sold more than \$200 million worth of the coin-operated Pac-Man machines, brought suit, claiming Artic's activities infringed on the copyrights it held. Midway claimed that its Pac-Man and Galaxian games are "audio-visual works" protected by the 1976 Copyright Act.

A federal district court barred the New Jersey company from selling the video games or the so-called speed-up kits.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the ruling. A three-judge panel found that copyright protection did not clearly extend to video games.

The judges held that it was not

### The Shift In Bank Credit Cards



## Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.  
Prev. 1 p.m. Vol.  
Prev. Consolidated Close  
Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

|                   | 12 Month<br>High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | Sl. | 12 Month<br>High  | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE  | Sl. | 12 Month<br>High | Low               | Stock | Div. | Yld. | PE | Sl. |    |
|-------------------|------------------|-----|-------|------|------|----|-----|-------------------|-----|-------|------|------|-----|-----|------------------|-------------------|-------|------|------|----|-----|----|
| 12 Month<br>High  | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>High  | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>High  | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>Low   | 220              | 200 | 100   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>Low   | 220 | 200   | 100  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>Low   | 220   | 200  | 100  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>Vol.  | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>Vol.  | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>Vol.  | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>PE    | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>PE    | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>PE    | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>Close | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>Close | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>Close | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>High  | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>High  | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>High  | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>Low   | 220              | 200 | 100   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>Low   | 220 | 200   | 100  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>Low   | 220   | 200  | 100  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>Vol.  | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>Vol.  | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>Vol.  | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>PE    | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>PE    | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>PE    | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |
| 12 Month<br>Close | 240              | 220 | 120   | 12   | 1.2  | 12 | 10  | 12 Month<br>Close | 240 | 220   | 120  | 12   | 1.2 | 12  | 10               | 12 Month<br>Close | 240   | 220  | 120  | 12 | 1.2 | 12 |

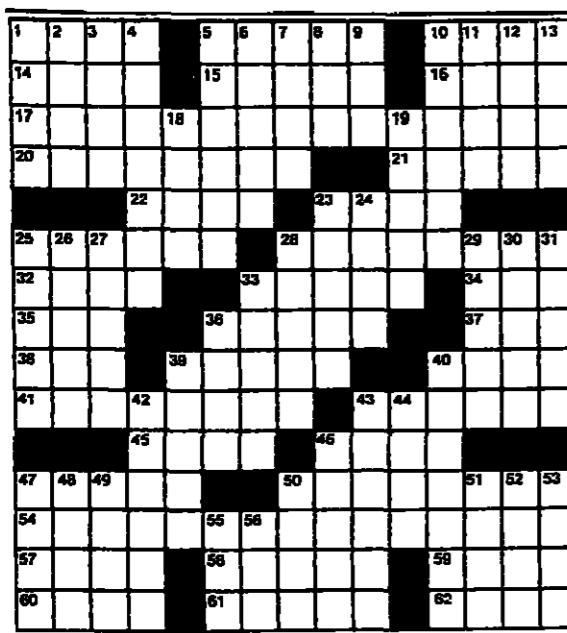
## Over-the-Counter

Oct. 3

NASDAQ National Market Prices

|   | Sales In<br>100s | High | Low | 3pm<br>Close | Net | Sales In<br>100s | High | Low | 3pm<br>Close | Net | Sales In<br>100s | High | Low | 3pm<br>Close | Net |
|---|------------------|------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|------|-----|--------------|-----|
| A | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| B | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| C | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| D | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| E | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| F | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| G | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| H | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| I | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| J | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| K | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| L | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| M | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| N | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| O | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| P | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| Q | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| R | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| S | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
| T | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   | 10               | 10   | 10  | 10           | 0   |
|   |                  |      |     |              |     |                  |      |     |              |     |                  |      |     |              |     |

## CROSSWORD

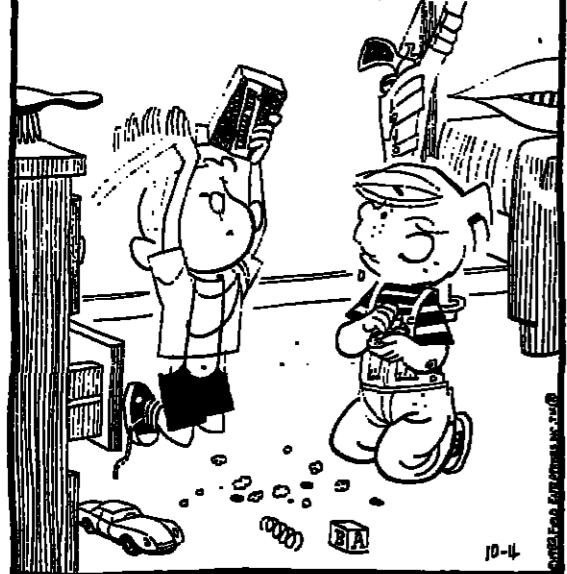


**ACROSS**

- 1 Level
- 5 Ancient temple interior
- 10 "Whence the wit is out?" Shak.
- 15 Assumed name
- 16 Celtic Christianity center
- 17 Gene Kelly movie: 1952
- 20 ... by ladder
- 21 Topher and Gehenna
- 22 Ready for harvesting
- 23 Leg part
- 25 Frozen dessert
- 28 Truck driver
- 33 Indian of Okla
- 34 Raport's home
- 35 Professional schermet
- 36 Capra's prof. "in Paris," 1932 song
- 37 "Skylark"; Shelley
- 38 Muhammad
- 39 Rumpelstiltskin, e.g.
- 40 Succulent fruit
- 41 Littoral area
- 42 Twists
- 45 Actor Tim
- 46 Dyed
- 47 Scarf
- 50 ... are in His hand"; Browning
- 54 Dylan song: 1962
- 57 Ruin
- 58 Prince Valiant's wife
- 60 Quetuan
- 61 Flower
- 62 Carnaval "wild man"
- 63 Party
- 64 Essential mineral
- 65 Epicist's poem
- 66 Cheese on a cracker
- 67 Leave out
- 68 Queue
- 69 Opposite of long
- 70 Tree of the olive family
- 71 Seductive women
- 72 Ember
- 73 Indigo
- 74 Ultraviolet effects
- 75 Pelvic bones
- 76 Japanese prefecture
- 77 Out of sorts

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



10-4

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**GINOR**

THAT SCRABBLER WORD GAME

by Herb Arnold and Bob Lee

**BREHT**

THE SCRABBLER WORD GAME

**DOHOKE**

THE SCRABBLER WORD GAME

**SENTOL**

THE SCRABBLER WORD GAME

Answer here: **ANSWER**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AHEAD, BLIMP, CANNED, HUNGRY

Answer: If joy is the opposite of sorrow, what's the opposite of woe? SADAP

## WEATHER

## EUROPE

## ASIA

## AFRICA

## LATIN AMERICA

## NORTH AMERICA

## MIDDLE EAST

## OCEANIA

## AUSTRALIA

## SYNTHETIC

## TUESDAY'S FORECAST

## FRANKFURT

## PARIS

## ROMA

## VENICE

## VIENNA

## ZURICH

## MIDDLE EAST

## TOKYO

## SYNTHETIC

## TUESDAY'S FORECAST

Cloudy; to: foggy; fr: hilly; o: overcast; pc: partly cloudy;

r: rain; sh: showers; s: snow; st: stormy

Temp: 20-25 (68-77); LONDON: Temp. 17-13 (62-51); PARIS: Temp. 22-18 (72-65); ROME: Temp. 22-13 (67-50); TEL AVIV: Fair; Temp. 28-18 (80-64); TURKEY: Cloudy; Temp. 20-14 (64-50); BANGKOK: Thunderstorms; Temp. 31-22 (86-70); MANILA: Thunderstorms; Temp. 31-27 (88-81); TOKYO: Showers; Temp. 27-18 (81-64).

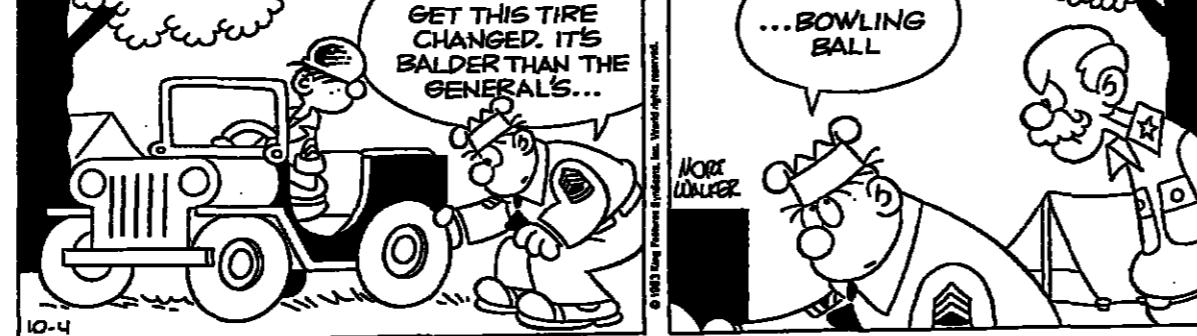
## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



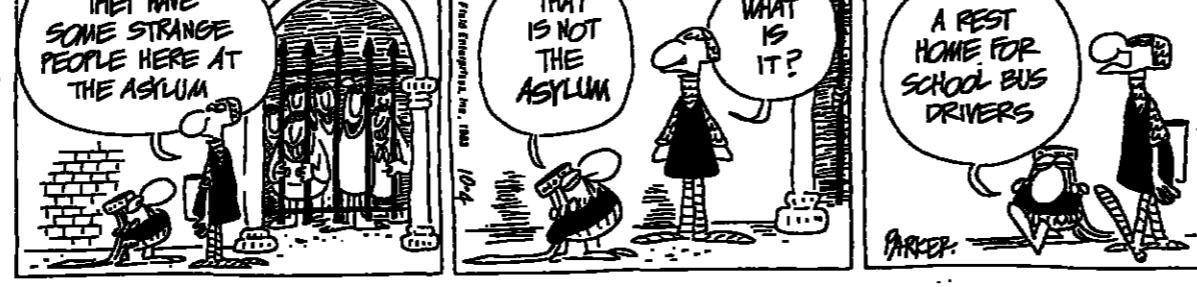
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Other Markets

Oct. 3

Closing Prices in local currencies

Amsterdam

BASF 151.70

Boehringer 151.50

Bayer 150.50

Continental 151.50

Amoco 151.50

Elf-Ato 151.50

Shell 151.50

Esso 151.50

Exxon 151.50



